REGISTERED No. 6,—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,322—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

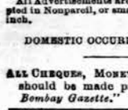
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



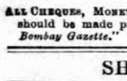
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 276 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on SATURDAY, the 28th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Aryapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, in advance of their intended ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

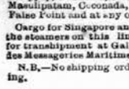


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and GWADUR.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander S. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Without Wine
Suez	350	220	140	
Port Said	380	240	150	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	540	340	140	
Aden	290	180	120	Including Wine
Suez	390	260	160	
Port Said	420	280	170	
Messina	580	380	180	
Naples	580	380	180	
Leghorn	580	380	180	
Genoa	580	380	180	
Marseilles	580	380	180	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application.

Through Bookings, Bills of Lading granted to England. Heavy Luggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels,
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Sundries.

Plotting Scales.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Sinerian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.

Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton ..	30th Sept.
(e) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Breeze ..	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2999 450	G. Lee.....	14th do.
(e) DECCAN	3429 559	W. B. Andrews..	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2739 450	J. C. Babot.....	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3626 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ALABAMA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Bombay, 17th September 1878. Master.

FOR SALE,

THE MANGALAAD ESTATE, situated at head of Kotiadi Pass, North Wynaad, containing 182 acres, about 114 acres Coffee in bearing and 68 acres Forest, Bungalow, Cooly Lines, &c.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. FEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.,
Calicut.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR LETTERS, &c., AT
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO FANCY BALL,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers should apply for their tickets AT ONCE as none will be issued after TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

TICKETS FOR ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... „ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)..... „ 15

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, or as an Assistant in an European Mercantile Firm by a young and respectable Parsee. He commands a thorough experience in the Trade, can arrange Indents, and has a complete knowledge in Prints and Fancy Goods. He has served several European Mercantile firms for upwards of 20 years, and for the last five years he was engaged as a salesman in one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Bombay. He holds unexceptional testimonials of character and proficiency, and is in a position to give most satisfactory references. Apply to "R," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. BICKERDIKE. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE
Executors of the Will of the late Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, deceased.

8th September, 1878.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, Furnished, for nine months certain, Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN FORT.

FOURTEEN RESIDENCES in Fort, Rents Rs. 100, 90, 75, 70, 65, 55, 55, 50, 40, 40, 35, 35, 30, and 25. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, with four Bed-rooms, four Bath-rooms, a Drawing-room and a Dining-room, could be had furnished or unfurnished, either for seven months or a longer period ; unfurnished Rent Rs. 171 ; Furnished Rent Rs. 222, all taxes included. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an Invoice of superior saddlery, comprising suite of electro-silver plated sim. le and double harness, spare driving reins, gig-traces, patent leather pad cloths, brush s, riding, hunting, and driving whips, bridles, collars, curry combs, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An Invoice of Napolean Price and Co's Perfumery, just landed ex s. s. Felkin, consisting of Price and Cosnell's oil Brown Windsor soap, lime-juice and glycerine, honey, glycerine, and transparent soaps, golden oil, marrow oil, essence of white rose and damask rose, frangipani, pomade, marrow oil, &c.

An invoice of plated ware just landed ex s. s. Byculla, consisting of 6, 9, 12, and 18 inches candlesticks, piano candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, and 6, 9, 10, and 11 inches glass shades.

On account of the concerned ex Allendale from Singapore.

H. A. E. & Co.—17 bags white pepper, scatter damaged.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 6 cases of perfumery by Price & Co, consisting of golden and Macassar oil, glycerine, brilliantine, bloom of roses, honey, glycerine, almond, and other kinds of soaps, phillimore, Bear's grease, violet powder, &c. The date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, 1 rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, brocatelle, plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, piano, brocatelle, plants, &c., the property of C. W. Woon, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES WITHOUT RESERVE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Executors of the late Sir [illegible] Pestonjee [illegible] the undermentioned carriages—

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton,
2 „ ditto broughams,
1 set English made single harness.

A case containing four spare circular [illegible] to fit broughams, quite new.

One new pole chain.

The above carriages are to be seen at his late residence opposite to the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN POTS AND BULBS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising aracaria, palms, ferns, begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotes, plovieres, bougainvilea, crotons, antigonous staminatas, lantanas, bilbergia, asthurianas, alocasias, vertchii, dombeas, lilies, honey-suckles, scalyphs, marginata, cipus, peperomias, marantas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built circular-fronted roomy Brougham, built by Lawrie and Marner, nearly new, suitable either for a single or pair of horses. Price Rs. 1,900.

A new Canoe Barouche. Price Rs. 1,200.

A new Mail Phaeton with concealed step and Lady's rest back. Price Rs. 1,400.

Also, one or two second-hand Mail Phaetons in perfect order. Price Rs. 8 0 each.

A comfortable self-driving Carriage with a moveable driver's seat, suitable either for a single or pair of horses. Price Rs. 900.

An Arab riding Horse, colour silver grey, height 14-2, makes a very nice lady's horse. Price Rs. 650. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

GOLD KEY.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Papers, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Travelling cover of strong Basil Leather with strap, for the protection of the above box.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE.

A DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING LIQUID DENTIFRICE possessing all the Tonic astringent, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or Offensive Breath.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PRESCRIPTIONS are prepared with great care, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices. The Dispensing Department is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of qualified European Assistants.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Secretary.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 21st September 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PURSHOTUM OOMERSY of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to HERBERT DEWJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all that piece of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or otherwise called or known by the name of Old Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Esmail Moonim and other tenants of the said Purshotum Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 118, and now assessed under No. 118, and standing in the name of the said Purshotum Oomersey, in the books of the Municipality and Fazendar, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 190 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Purshia Rajoo, on or towards the west by the house of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or purchase, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 21, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the intended purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any there be, will be considered as waived.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 21st September 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

THE CORPORATION OF BOMBAY having under consideration the extension and completion of Drainage and Water Works, have resolved under the provisions of Section 6 of the Local Public Works Loans Act 24 of 1871 to borrow with the sanction of Government a sum of 27 lacs, on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues, imposed and levied under the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, subject to the balances now due under previous Loans. Accordingly, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the said Loan.

2. This Loan is required for the construction during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 of Drainage Works and of a Service Reservoir in Bombay.

Debentures will be issued bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and having a currency of 30 years for 18 lacs and of 40 years for the remaining 9 lacs. Preference will be given to tenders for the whole Loan for forty years, who may be willing to accept annual payments of a fixed amount in reduction of the principal debt.

3. The form of the debenture bonds will be published on or before the 1st proximo.

4. Each debenture will be issued for a sum of Rupees five hundred (500)

5. Subscriptions will be received and scrip receipts for instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the scrip receipts for instalments paid into the Bank of Bombay.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of 27 lacs will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of Monday, the 7th October 1878.

7. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1878." The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender below a certain minimum rate.

8. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid in the following instalments :—

First half on or before 1st November 1878.
Second half on or before 1st December 1878.

9. Interest for two months (viz. from 1st November to 31st December 1878) will be paid on the amount upon the amount of the first instalment and for one month (viz., from 1st to 31st December 1878) upon the amount of the 2nd instalment. From 1st January 1879 interest will be payable half yearly on 1st July and 1st January in each year.

10. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Corporation a sum equal to two (2) per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipts for amount must accompany tender.

11. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after acceptance of the tender the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

12. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of tenders above the amount required a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fractions of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1878.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the Loan of * years advertised in the notification published in the local newspapers dated Lacs having a currency of September 1878, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees and annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bombay the first instalment on or before the 1st November 1878 and the second instalment on or before the 1st December 1878.

* Here enter the
Lacs of 18 Lacs for 30 years
or
„ 9 Lacs „ 40 „
or
the whole „ 27 Lacs „ 40 „ repayable by 40 fixed equal annual instalments of Rupees

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK"
MIXTURE,
Manufactured Daily.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most CHARMING MIXTURE out and eminently adapted for smoking in India.

1 lb. Tin, Rs. 3-4. | ½ lb. Tin, Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE.
FRESH SHIPMENT OF THIS
FAVORITE BIRD'S EYE
JUST TO HAND.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

The delicate [illegible] Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of [illegible] successfully combined.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

[illegible]EST LATAKIA
[illegible] FULL BOUQUET.
[illegible]s. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

[illegible]CIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
[illegible]EADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

AND *(To the Profession and Trade only.)*

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
JUST RECEIVED Ex. S.S. "GWALIOR."

		Cash Rs.	a.
ARTICHOKES	Per tin	1	6
ASPARAGUS, finest picked, German	„	2	4
Do. large heads	„	1	8
BEANS, French (Haricot Verts)	„	0	10
CARROTS, English 1 lb.	„	0	6
MACEDOINES, or Mixed Vegetables (Cross & Blackwell's)	„	0	10
MUSHROOMS, preserved, half pint	„	0	8
Do. do. one pint	„	0	12
Do Black, Leicestershire	„	0	10
PEAS, English, one lb. tins	„	0	7
PETIT POIS (au Naturel)	„	0	9
PARSNIPS, English	„	0	7
TURNIPS, English	„	0	6
TRUFFLES, in small bottles	Each	2	0
Do. in large „	„	3	12

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Watch and Clock Makers
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA
AND
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL & OFFICE CLOCKS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
REQUIRING ONLY TO BE WOUND UP EVERY EIGHT DAYS.

The movements are the best American Machine made, and the Cases, which are of solid hard American Birch, are manufactured to stand the alternate dryness and dampness of the Indian Climate.

PRICES:

12 in dial American Birchwood Case,	Striking the hours,	Pendulum	Cash Rs.	25
12 in	do.	do.	do. not Striking, Pendulum	„ „ 20

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIME-PIECES
WITH SPRING LEVER MOVEMENTS.
Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.

The following will *go in any position* and are admirably adapted for Office or School-room use, or for any room where a more expensive Clock is not required :—

8 in. Spring Time-Piece, Birchwood			Cash Rs.	18
6 in.	do	do.	„ „	16

Please remit for packing charges to the Mofussil Rs. 2 extra.

Drawing and Dining-room, Office and Hall Clocks, Carriage and all kinds of Portable Clocks, Night Lamp and Fancy Time-Pieces, &c., always in stock, lists and particulars on application.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO MOFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and repairs of every description done on the PREMISES *by* PRACTICAL ENGLISH *workmen got out expressly from London.*

September 23. RAMPART ROW.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always in stock a nice assortment of ready made garments for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay.

PRICE LIST.
FOR THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

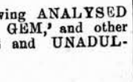
	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Blue Serge Suits Jacket, and Trousers	30	0	34	0
India Tweed do. do.	30	0	34	0
Black Alpaca Coats, (for dinner)	12	8	14	0
Warm Overcoats for Cold Season	45	0	50	0
Do. Ulsters, do.	50	0	55	0

FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY.

Bro. Holland Suits suitable for wearing in the Train	18	0	20	0
India Tweed do, very comfortable	30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits of all Materials, from	10	0	11	8
to	18	0	20	0

READY MADE SSRECFROHE TIVS YDERIPTION.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London*

The Pure and Unadulterated [illegible] CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS manufactured by

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.

Hence the [illegible] exclusively made from the purest and finest

[illegible] CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

[illegible] fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. [illegible]ems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and [illegible] perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

[illegible] ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
[illegible] "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO,
And other Brands of [illegible]ccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Dealers [illegible] TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—*The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1878.

MARKETS closed on account of Parsee holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th September compared with that for 10th September :—

LIABILITIES.	10th Sept. Rs. A. P.	17th Sept. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,28,165 0 0	20,28,140 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,76 67,808 5 10	2,50,69,179 0 7
Other Deposits	2,58,52,270 5 2	2,44,84,864 8 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,73,889 2 6	7,39 500 0 2
Sundries	6,88,810 0 6	7,27,250 7 4
	Rs. 7,49,10,912 14 0	7,30 48,654 0 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,20,03,098 12 7	1,19,61,801 4 10
Loans on Govt. Securities	42,59,353 9 7	42 85 452 9 7
Credits on ditto	50,05,997 5 6	50 98,146 6 11
Bills Discounted	1,47,62,681 14 9	1,47,22,302 9 11
Balances with other Banks	4,86,591 11 4	4,17,959 10 7
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,33,776 8 3	9,31,954 0 7
Stamps	9,362 12 9	9,362 12 9
Sundries	2,29 914 8 10	2,30,950 5 10
Cash at Head Office	1,59,17,674 14 6	1,75,79,783 7 2
Do. at Branches	2,62,22,772 14 1	1,75,20,902 12 0
	7,49,10,912 14 0	7,30,48,654 0 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ANCHOR LINE *s. s.* ITALIA, 1,451 tons, Captain T. G. KNOX, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 201 deck passengers.

THE SHIP GRASMERE, 1,245 tons, Captain O. A. Windermere, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cardiff, 14th June, with a cargo of 1,814 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed on the 21st inst. for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. G. Gerard, Mr. Leslie, Lieut. Smallpiece, and 15 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Grasmere	Windermere.	Cardiff, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Coast and Calcutta.
22	Italia (s)	Knox	Liverpool.

The Steamer Vingorla, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Seaforth, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Umballa (s)	Smith	Rangoon, Sept 12.
	Arabia (s)	Mason	Singapore, Aug 24.
	Lord Eslington (s)	Fenwick	Bombay, Sept 5.
	Ottawa	Garner	Liverpool, June 4.
	M. of Londonderry	Lucas	Muscat, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Ships St Monan, Carpathian, City of Athens and Ganges.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Capt Milne, Mr Collins, Mr Gillam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	El Dorado (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	Flamingo (s)	.....	London.
	Reigate	.....	Negapatam.
20	Chinsura (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18 Fifeshire .... Marseilles.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s El Dorado, for London, on the 20th instant :—Mr and Mrs Fitch, Mr and Mrs Northing, Messrs Thomas, O'Moore and A Davidson, four Masters Dillon, Mrs Rice and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Leggett and family, Mrs and Miss Swanson eran and 2 children, Mrs Wright and 3 children, Mr Charles, Mr Richards, and Capt Butler.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Francis Tucker—240 cwts, buffalo horns, Hassum Nocemahmed, Calla—225 cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Gooculdass; 138 cwts, myraballams, Mahamed Corjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—20 casks cocoanut oil, Ludha Mahowjee; 6 cwts aloes Socotra, Cureem Fuckeerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Seaforth—500 cwts. buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—160 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 20th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·592
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·931
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=·8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	S, SW, WSW, W, SW, W, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	370
Fall of Rain	0·42
Total fall during the month	11·51
year	29·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	1·17

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 23.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

51-78—Crawford and B—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs The Khatao M konjee S and W Co—Taxiie, pottiani Co.
129-78—V Hurrychund—Poaha Gowar M and others vs Mahadoo Mahatra and another—Jefferson and P.
130-78—Macfarlane and G Korejee Champsey vs Soonderjee Raghowjee—Shapurjee and T.
314-78—Mr Shipsey—Cawasjee Nowrojee vs J Richardson and another.
782-77—Shapurjee and G—Jaithibhai vs Dayal Bhima—Bhaishunker N.
444-77—Tyabjee and S—Rao Saheb Gungadhur E vs Manchoobhai Culliandass—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

633-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapoo and others—Crawford and B and 11 months.

LONG CAUSES.

55-78—Jefferson and P—Hassambhoy Visram vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy—Khunderoo M—Part heard.
110-78—Chalie and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Heurn, C and L.
550-74—Jefferson and P—Jugmohundass Vundrawundass vs Chuneelal Vundrawundass and another, Jr—Fletcher and S.
437-77—Jefferson and P—Dhurumsey Hunsraj and others vs Rambakhus Byte.
37-78—Mr Judge—Mottiram Krishnadas vs Raghoonathdas Jumnadas and others—Shamrao P—Mr Turner and in person.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

284-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
621-77—M R Khan—Chabildass Vallabdass and another vs Lalbhai Valabhai and others—Fletcher and S.
290-78—Ardaseer and M—Sorrojee Pestonjee G vs Henry Thorpe and another—Moreshwer S.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

381-78—Crawford and B—S E Varolcker and another vs D E Sutker.
383-78—In person—Gungabai widow vs Babajee Kalojee.
387-78—In person—Luxumbai widow vs Sudanund Luxumonjee and another.
389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Lukhmidass Hunsraj.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Bhimabai vs Humabai.

For Counsel's Reply.
225-78—Mr Turner—Framjee Shapurjee vs Jaitha Bhima—Fletcher and S.

LONG CAUSE.

350-78—Craigie, Lynch and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumibai—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 16.

Lieut Colonel A Schmid, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh division, is directed to proceed to England by troopship, to assume command of the 109th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed :—
The Highland : Lieut A L Barrett, 79th Foot, 43rd N I, Lieut D W Hickman, 54th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
70th Foot—Lieut Kane, for thirty days, to proceed to the port of embarkation, thence to England, to appear before a medical board.
81st Foot—Captain M Jackson, for thirty days, to port of embarkation, thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
89 Foot—Captain Dunn, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr F E Pargiter is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Dacca.

The following Officiating Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade are appointed to Act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Mr C M W Bird, Mr H Savage and Mr H L Dampier.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade :—Mr. J Norton, Mr J D Anderson, Mr R H Andesson and Mr D Cameron.

The services of Colonel J Emerson are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The services of Mr W C Fesson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr F Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr J Garratt is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency.

Mr A Wilson, Assistant Examiner of the Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 17.)

Dr Gustav Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras, Acting Telugu Translator to Government, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel T G M Lane, retired.

Surgeon B H Williamson, acts as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Mangalore.

Mr Clerk, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, three months' privilege leave.

Mr Stokes to act as Collector, District Magistrate, and Government Agent, Tanjore.

Mr Underwood, Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar.

Mr Sewell, Assistant Collector, Malabar, on special duty, North Arcot, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar.

The following transfer is ordered :—Mr Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, from the Madura to the Bellary District, for employment on the Hubli State Railway.

The services of Mr Fourarcos, Sub-Engineer, Bengal Irrigation, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Major H B Court, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Furlough on medical certificate for eight months—to Captain Campbell, Wing Officer, 26th N I, and Captain Magan, Wing Officer, 37th N I.

The following promotions are made :—

To be Colonels, having completed 12 years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel :—Greeme, Auchmuty, Fulton, and George Smart.

Colonel G Smart, Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Deputy Surgeon-General vanSomeren is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Surgeon-Major Colvin Smith to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service :—Lieut-Colonel Polloff, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,236.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Major Wright, Staff Corps, to be Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

The services of Surgeon W E Johnson are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in relief, at his own request, of Surgeon Hall, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the forces.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance—Colonel Ritherdon, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department :—Officiating Conductor J. Spence to be Conductor, and Officiating Sub-Conductor C. McCarthy to be Sub-Conductor on probation.

THE 25TH REGIMENT, MADRAS N.I.

THE Acting Commander of the Forces has much satisfaction in recording in General Orders his appreciation of the soldier-like spirit evinced by all ranks of the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, including the volunteers from the 15th Regiment, when it was ordered for Field Service in Europe. The General Officer Commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara reported that the embarkation of the 25th Regiment at Cannanore was conducted in the most orderly manner, without any confusion whatever, notwithstanding the presence on the beach of the sepoys' families. While at Malta, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief remarked upon the steadiness of the men at drill. Both while stationed in Malta and Cyprus, the reports of good behaviour and good health of the 25th Regiment have been most satisfactory. Lieutenant-General Elmhirst is well aware that soldiers of the Native Army are what the British Officers make them, and therefore it is with every confidence that the Acting Commander of the Forces congratulates Colonel Gib, and the officers serving under him, for the credit that the 25th Regiment have brought upon the Madras Army, by their exemplary conduct during the late expedition.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....26th, 7h., 16 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	{ 8 51 m { 8 58 a	2 2 m 3 6 a
Tues. 24	English Mail expected.	5 50	5 54	{ 9 36 m { 9 52 a	3 8 m 3 51 a
Wed 25	.....	5 51	5 53	{ 10 14 m { 10 37 a	3 57 m 4 29 a
Th. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	{ 10 47 m { 11 21 a	4 40 m 5 3 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 11 22 m { ...	5 22 m 5 40 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 52	5 50	{ 0 4 m { Noon.	6 5 m 6 18 a
Sun. 29	Michaelmas-Day, 15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 52	5 49	{ 0 46 m { 0 39 a	6 47 m 7 0 a

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
AND
MR. S. W. STANLEY

will arrive by the Mail which is expected to arrive in Bombay (TO-MORROW) TUESDAY.

Arrangements are being made for a few Exhibition Games to be played at

TEMPLE BAR.

The first will be given on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH,

if the Mail arrives in time.

The accommodation for seating is being arranged in such a manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs will be fitted up.

Numbered and Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	,, 2
Gallery Seats	,, 1

NOTE.—There will be NO REDUCTION IN PRICES during these Exhibition Games.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ELCOCK—September 22nd, the wife of H. Elcock, Esq., Chief Engineer Indian Government S. S. Hugh Rose, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

ELCOCK—September 22nd, Helen, the wife of H. Elcock, Esq., Chief Engineer Indian Government S. S. Hugh Rose. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—September 16th, at Moolian, the wife of Major Hamilton Chapman, 8'h Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
CRAWFORD—September 17th, at Moonfergore, the wife of D. Russell Crawford, Rajkund, Tirhoot, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—September 14th, at Cotacamund, the wife of Captain E. A. Campbell, of a son.
DUNBAR—September 16th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Arbuthnott Dunbar, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter.
FANSHAWE—September 17th, at Landour, the wife of Captain E. C. Fanshawe, R. E., of a daughter.
FENWICK—September 19th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. H. E. Fenwick, of a daughter.
GREY—August 10th, at Goshaingun], the wife of G. D. Grey, Esq., Foreman, O. and R. Railway, of a son.
JACOB—September 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of Major W. V. F. Jacob, 34th N. I., of a son.
NORMANDY—September 18th, at Madras, the wife of F. Normandy, Esq., of a daughter.
O'BRIEN—September 3rd, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., of a daughter.
OGG—September 16th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
PITCHER—September 17th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Duncan G Pitcher, Oudh Commission, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—September 18th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain G. Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, prematurely of a son, still-born.
TEYEN—September 10th, at Naini Tal, the wife of L. W. Teyen, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—August 21st, at Delhi, of cholera, Sergeant Henry Campbell, Unattached List, R. H. A., Bazaar Sergeant of Delhi, aged 47 years.
EBERT—September 10th, at Chinsurah, Sophia Ebert.
HUTCHINSON—September 16th, at Simla, Claude Grenfell, the youngest son of Captain J. B. Hutchinson, B. S. C., aged 7 months.
JAMES—September 10th, at Dharmsala, Edward James, Esq., C. E. Kangra District.
MACNAGHTEN—September 15th, at Rawal Pindi, Norman Hay, the son of Major W. Hay Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, aged 9 months.
O'BRIEN—September 4th, at Muzaffargarh, Oclanis Marcia, the infant daughter of E. O'Brien, C. S.
ROBERTS—Sept-mber 18th, at Lucknow, the infant son of Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Roberts.
ROGER :—September 17th, George Rogers, Solicitor, Calcutta, aged 51 years.
STOCKLEY—September 14th, at Murree, Margaret, the beloved wife of Captain C. M. Stockley, 9th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1878.

IN our leader on Saturday we stated that we were not of those who are afraid of Russian designs upon India through Afghanistan, and pointed out the improbability of a Power which had experienced so much difficulty in reaching Constantinople with supplies comparatively close at hand surmounting the Hindoo Koosh and descending upon this country with success when its basis of operations is settled in the inhospitable regions of Turkestan. But what we meant to say is that no *immediate* invasion by Russia of India need be feared, for we have always held, and still maintain, that Russia is steadily working out an imperial policy which is ultimately destined to shape itself into an attack upon the possessions of England in Asia. For half a century Russia has been forging steadily ahead in Central Asia, and the acquisitions she has hitherto made in that region, by fraud and bloodshed unequalled in the career of any nation but the Russian, are of little value to her except as furnishing a highway into more profitable countries. That is why she is moving steadily towards India, and even if she cannot annex this country she can by contiguity and diplomacy stir up such intrigues here that she can seriously weaken England's Imperial policy by exaggerating the difficulties of ruling and holding India. If Russia were established in Kabul she could foment endless difficulties in India, where there is always in existence, and always will be, a numerous class of discontented people to whom intrigue is a second nature. When the strongest Afghan monarchies existed, they exercised an enormous influence on India. Afghan monarchies have been able to overrun Hindustan and to establish capitals either in Delhi or Lahore, and what such dynasties as that of the Ghiznivides achieved there should be little difficulty in such a powerful empire as that of Russia attempting to achieve. The moral effect which Russia could exercise on India, if she were paramount in Afghanistan, would be almost as mischievous as the effect she could produce if she were to pour an invading horde through the Khyber Pass. She would be near enough to foment every species of intrigue among the more disaffected of the native States, and crack-brained feudatories would perpetually be haunted by the dream that they could secure complete independence with the aid of the near-at-hand Russian power in Kabul. For these reasons, we hold that it is England's duty, if she would enjoy a comparatively easy rule in India in the future, to lose no time in asserting the supremacy of her interests in Afghanistan; for though it is perfectly true that an immediate invasion of India by Russian troops is improbable almost up to the verge of impossibility, nevertheless the moral effects of the supremacy of Russian diplomacy in Kabul must be discounted before they have time to reach a mischievous maturity.

Our latest information represents that Shere Ali has positively refused to allow the British Embassy to advance. Well, Shere Ali ought to be shot if he is captured, and now that there is nothing for England but to advance in force upon Kabul, the Government of India has nothing for it but to teach with sternness the Afghans the lesson of the great crimes that were committed when MacNaghten, Burnes, and the English force in the Khoord Kabul were massacred. There is nothing for it now. Shere Ali is a mere barbarian, tampered alike with by Russian and by Englishman, and he must be put aside. We await the Government of India's decision on the point with great anxiety.

THE use of railroads in time of war has so modified the conditions of modern military operations that the considerations of a systematic organisation which can regulate the power of moving troops and bringing forward supplies has yet to be worked out with minuteness and precision by writers on strategy. The influence of railways is so enormous on the assembling of armies in a theatre of war and bringing them into the desired strategic position prior to meeting the enemy in the field that it is a matter of surprise, on looking over the list of books issued from our War Office, that the British Army has been, until quite lately, without "the "regulations for the organization of the line of "communications of an army in the field." The conditions of former times which knotted a force to its base by the constant demand for reinforcements of troops, for horses, ammunition, clothing, tents, hospital stores, and the transport of disabled soldiers from the scene of action, have now, with the assistance of railways, almost entirely passed away. The supply can keep pace with the demand during most rapid forward movements, and food and cartridges can be delivered from far off magazines and depôts at the required moment in ample quantities. The favourable effect on the *morale* of troops aware of such lines of communication is not a small item in the fighting power of an army.

The scientific appliances of telegraph wires have made vast changes, too, in the conduct of a campaign. It is hardly necessary to refer to the important services the Germans received from electricity when their armies were before Paris and Metz. Making use of the experiences then gained, a portable outpost telegraph has been constructed by a Prussian officer in conjunction with a Berlin firm, for use during reconnaissance, and with the advance guard of an army. This apparatus is now in use by the Prussian Railway Military Department, and is highly spoken of. At our own autumn manœuvres in England a line of wire some sixty miles in length was worked and realised the highest expectations. Trained military telegraphists will have to be attached in future to each army corps, and play an important part in the issues of an action. During the late war a field-telegraph line followed General Lazareff's division all along his circuitous march for at least forty miles from Karajal through a mountainous and hostile country.

The art of war is, however, to receive further assistance from electricity; for we find the use of the electric light turned to practical account by the Russians on the Danube when Nicopolis was shelled from Turna Magurella. Doubtless in future campaigns army corps will be supplied with Loutin and Jablochkoff lights, or their improved substitutes. Thus it will be seen that the advances of civilization have changed in most marked degrees the art of strategy by inventions whose objects are commerce and whose mission peace.

The Russians during the late war worked the lines of railway in a slow and slovenly manner. Their field railway force was weak as to numbers, and the organisation was wanting in the knowledge of the necessary points to be attended to by a military Railway Transport Corps. But Russia is not the only country without highly trained companies for the particular utilization of railroads for military purposes on a footing so efficient as those of Germany.

In 1866 the Prussians soon discovered that the ordinary *personnel* of a line, sufficient for trade and peace, was too few to meet the demand thrown upon the energies of the different *employés* consequent on the sudden concentration of troops. Accordingly after the termination of that war, Von Moltke drew up a scheme for directing the management of a new department, called the *Etappen Inspektion*, which is represented on the general staff of each army corps by a certain number of officers, and is entrusted with the duties of supervising the lines of communication. The essential objects of the organisation—are "to watch over the re-"plenishing of the operating army with men, "horses, provisions, and ammunition and other "military stores. To see to the removal into "the interior of the country of the sick and "wounded, the prisoners, and trophies of war. "With the assistance of the troops appointed "for the purpose and the railway corps above "mentioned, to maintain the lines of communi-"cation, viz., railways, roads, bridges, telegraphs, "and postal arrangements; to maintain order "on the lines; and to undertake the govern-"ment of the hostile conquered provinces." It was upon the aid afforded by this department of the army in transporting supplies over the railroad from Nancy that the Germans were absolutely dependent for success. This line, entering France at two different points, converges towards Paris, but as the intervening ground was not at first in Prussian hands, it was found necessary to turn the railroad away from the guns of Strasburg and Metz. This was done with celerity and skill by the railway corps. A completely new line was determined on between Remilly and Pont-a-Mousson, so as to avoid Metz altogether. The distance was twenty-two miles and the obstacles to be overcome were many; still, owing to the energy of the corps in supervising the works, the line was open in some thirty-one days, and the army before Paris rendered henceforward independent of French supplies. This railway corps was at first a battalion, but now has become a regiment, and is to be still farther increased. In order to acquire the necessary experience and practice an especial military railroad from Berlin to Zossen has been constructed on which the regiment is regularly drilled.

When discussing the shortcomings of the vanquished side during the early portion of that war, all writers agree in effect with General Hamley that "nothing but superior concentra-"tion in conjunction with a proper use of the "topographical advantages for defence could "avail against numbers so disproportionate. "* * * The railways of France did not "readily lend themselves to a movement of con-"centration on the frontier. There are only "four which, traversing the interior of France, "approach the menaced boundary; those which "issue by Thionville, Saarguemines—incomplete "from Verdun to Metz—Strasbourg and Bel-"fort." But the remarkable facilities these four lines gave for concentration and mutual assistance were taken little advantage of. Mac-Mahon was at Strasbourg, Bitsche was the headquarters of the 5th corps under De Failly, while Frossard had his corps at St. Avold, and Thionville held the 4th corps under L'Admirault. All these towns are situated on the same line of rail. But the process of deterioration had had its own way too long; the old disease of the French army—the want of discipline—had become a festering sore. Their railways were scenes of hopeless disorder. Instead of pouring their troops into the Palatinate and across the Rhine, before the foe could reach the frontier, they loitered and delayed, marching hither and thither on French soil, without strategy and without advance.

The use of railways for the removal of the sick and wounded from the theatre of operations has lately received the careful attention of military authorities in Italy. A series of trials have on either side of him she immediately began been made with an ambulance train of three waggons constructed on the line from Rome to Frascati, with a view to determine how sick and wounded men may be most comfortably conveyed when there is a railway available for their transport to the rear. As a rule the number of passenger carriages procurable is small, and they are so divided off and fitted as to be almost useless for the conveyance of wounded men with any degree of comfort; consequently for these experiments covered vans were used, and in each eight cots or litters were arranged. In one the cots were suspended by ropes, in a second they were supported on moveable rests, and in a third boards were laid on springs. In order to diminish as far as possible the jolting necessarily experienced in waggons built for carrying heavy loads, and consequently fitted with strong springs, some of these latter were neutralized by a simple expedient so that in the vans provided with nine springs only five remained in play, and in those fitted seven only four were allowed to act. The results obtained by this plan were eminently satisfactory. The motion in the goods waggons experimented on is described as being as free from unpleasant shaking as in a first class carriage. All the cots appear to have fulfilled to a greater or less extent the objects for which they were designed, but those which were most rigidly fixed were on the whole thought to be most comfortable and best adapted for use by severely wounded men. It is much to be regretted that similar experiments are not made in this country. Yearly many invalid soldiers are sent from up-country to Bombay, via Deolali, for embarkation in H. M. Indian troopships, and the carriages used for the conveyance of the sick are certainly capable of much improvement.

THE MISSION TO CABUL.

WE learn by telegraph that Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission started from Peshawur on Saturday morning, satisfactory arrangements having been made with the Pass Afridis for its safe conduct to the Amir's outposts. The camp was pitched at Jumrood. Major Cavagnari goes on with a small escort to Ali Musjid to communicate with the Amir's officials for its further safe conduct. According to the latest information Mir Akhor is believed to be at Ali Musjid with instructions from the Amir.

Further telegraphic information states, that the Mission moved on Saturday to Jumrood, Major Cavagnari rode on to Ali Musjid with Colonel Jenkins and the two native members of the Mission, escorted by the Khyberees, to ask for a safe passage. The Amir's officer at Ali Musjid positively refused to allow the Mission to advance, and he crowned the heights commanding the Pass with his levies. After an interview of three hours' duration, and after repeatedly warning the officer that his act would be taken as the Amir's act, and finding that the officer was determined to dispute the passage by force, Major Cavagnari returned to Jumrood, and the Mission has been withdrawn to Peshawur. The Khyberees behaved well throughout.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE Ball given by the Governor last Wednesday evening in honour of Sir Charles and Lady Staveley was a very brilliant affair. Unfortunately the rain spoilt the illumination of the exterior of the house, and kept the guests out of the gardens, but this only made the scene within doors more animated. Lady Staveley was too unwell to be present. Sir Charles arrived about 10 o'clock, and was received by the Governor at the door; and the Ball was then opened with a quadrille extending the whole length of the ball-room, the Governor dancing with Mrs. Gibbs and the Commander-in-Chief with Mrs. Rivett-Carnac. The only special decorations in honour of the Chief were his own and Lady Staveley's monograms worked in flowers, and intertwined with true lovers' knots, on the walls of the ball and dining rooms. At Sir Charles Staveley's earnest request, the Governor gave up his intention of making a speech at supper; and no toasts were given. The Chief left soon after one o'clock, and, as he entered his carriage, the whole company, who had gathered in the hall, gave him three hearty cheers, with one more for Lady Staveley. There can be no doubt as to the social popularity of the departing Chief, whom everyone speaks of as a polished, courteous, and kindly gentleman, without a trace of *hauteur* or pretension in his manner. I ought to mention that the police arrangements at Gunneshkhind, from the park gates to the house, on the evening of the Ball, were not at all good. Carriages were allowed to come up four or even three abreast, the result being much confusion and delay in setting down and some smashing of vehicles. There is yet another dance to come off at Poona, as the 2nd Queen's have one of their "At Homes" next Friday, the date fixed for your own Volunteer Ball.

The wet weather has marred the popular enjoyment of the races this week, but the sport has been uncommonly good. The Steeple-chase yesterday was beautifully ridden, not one of the horses missing a single jump, notwithstanding the very heavy and slippery state of the ground. Mr. Herbert was lucky enough to win both this race and the well-contested Winners' Handicap, which was run just after a pelting shower of rain. Cardigan could do nothing with the heavy weight he had to carry, and King Arthur had an easy victory.

Mr. Peile has been here for the last two or three weeks, collecting materials for the use of the Famine Commission, of which he is a member, and which will commence its regular sittings after the arrival in India of Mr. Caird, who is expected out at the end of next month. I suppose the exact programme of the Commission will not be settled till Mr. Caird, who will almost to a certainty come out holding strong preconceived opinions regarding the economical effects of the various land tenures of India, has had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues. It may be taken for granted, however, that the Commission will find itself compelled to extend its inquiries so as to cover not only the immediate causes and consequences of the famine, but also the general condition of the agricultural peasantry in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is expected that the Commission will not finish its work for a year; and what reasonable chance is there that any recommendations it may make will ever be carried into effect? Colonel Baird Smith's Report of 1863 on the famine in the North-West showed clearly that a permanent settlement of the land revenue was the best mode of averting such calamities for the future; but that Report was allowed to remain a dead letter. So in the present case—the Commission will send in an elaborate Report long after the famine which has just come to an end has been forgotten. The Report, with a complimentary Resolution by the Indian Government, will be presented to Parliament and printed in the form of a Blue Book, a copy of which every well-informed man will put carefully away on a shelf in his library, and never dip into it till that, let us hope, remote day when another famine lays desolate Western and Southern India.

I went a few evenings ago to an entertainment in the city of a very different kind from the English gaieties of the season. It is curious how few people here seem to know that a very interesting native city exists outside the limits of the cantonment. Their Poona consists of the bungalows and barracks between the racecourse, the bund, and Kirkee; and they know no more of the capital of Peishwas than a West-End swell of London knows of Whitechapel. Yet Poona, though a very dirty, badly built, and badly looked after town, is one of the few places on this side of India in which native traditions are strongly cherished by the people, and native manners and customs remain almost unchanged. There is, consequently, a good deal to be seen here that cannot be seen to such advantage in Bombay. The entertainment I have spoken of was a Hindu dramatic performance given at the house of Anna Sahib Putwurdhan, a native banker of Poona. The play was an episode from the Mahabharata, representing Arjuna led astray by Krishna to have seized the horse let loose by him at the festival of the Asvamedha, and who captivate him and his warriors when they go out to recover the horse. The drama was acted on a small stage erected at the end of one of those long rooms of state which are found in good native houses. When the curtain was drawn aside for the prologue, leaving only a thin gauze veil through which the performers were visible, we saw Krishna—whose divine aid is afterwards invoked to rescue Arjuna from the fairies—lying on a couch with his wife caressing his feet, and in front of them an unchanting his praises. I thought of the *Bombay Guardian* and trembled; but before I had time to decide whether I ought not to leave the room, the song happily came to an end. The play itself was dull, as it consisted almost entirely of long speeches, without any action. Arjuna and his chiefs, clad in golden armour and wearing on their heads prodigious helmets of the fashion one sees on Assyrian sculptures, hold a long council. Then the fairies go through a similar performance, the chief business of the Queen of the fairies being apparently to say "*kahut achha*" frequently in reply to the speeches of her ministers and generals, who are all amazons. Then the chief male and female personages appear at opposite sides of the stage, and, after a long interchange of defiances, the men advance one by one to the women and embrace them, and the happy couples walked lovingly together off the stage. Here we adjourned for refreshment. Our host had prepared for us a regular native dinner, composed of dishes of boiled vegetables and sweetmeats, all of which we conscientiously endeavoured to partake of, being greatly assisted in the task by an abundant supply of good champagne. We then returned to the theatre, and the actors amused us with a very spirited dance of Krishna and his male and female votaries, a modest and decent edition, I should think, of the *Raslila* (I believe it is called) of Krishna and the shepherdesses. The dancers went round and round much after the manner at first of the last figure in the Lancers, beating time with sticks to the music, but continually increasing the pace and varying the movements till they stopped at last quite breathless. I should fancy that an operatic manager might make a splendid thing of a dance of this kind in a ballet. It should be mentioned, as our host laid great stress on the fact, that the female characters in the play and the dance were acted, not by women but by boys, who, however, made up for the parts capitally. There were a number of European ladies and gentlemen present at the performance.

Has it ever struck you that there must have been much more in common between Socrates and Xantippe than the world has been in the habit of believing? I notice that it often takes very little to change your modern philosopher, at all events, into a common scold. Take, for instance, the letter you published two or three days ago from "W. W." in reply to some remarks of mine. I have been too busy with other matters to make any rejoinder to this letter till now, but the delay has, I trust, given "W. W." time to feel ashamed of his unjust and ungenerous attack upon me, and to attain a frame of mind in which he may treat with equanimity the observations I am about to address to him. Personalities are useful and pleasant in discussion, when they are relevant to the argument and appropriate to the person, and when they are not disfigured by coarseness and rancour. "W. W." however, has so completely

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FOMR OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

SURAT, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Pollen has postponed giving judgment in this case until Monday. Large crowds assembled in the Court and compound this afternoon to learn the result.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEE C. C.

POONA, SEPT. 21.

The Parsees scored 103 in their 1st innings. Poona made 133 in their 2nd innings, Colonel Fellows 35 not out, Mr. Challenor 19, and Mr. Francis 18, being the principal contributors. The Parsees lost 2 wickets for 14 runs, when the stumps were drawn at 4 o'clock on account of the heavy rain then falling. The game was thus drawn and left at a very interesting stage, the Parsees having 110 runs to make to win and 8 wickets to fall. H. E. the Governor has invited the Parsee players to an evening party at Government House on Monday night, which invitation the Parsees have accepted.

On Wednesday and Thursday the Parsees play a match against the Gymkhana at Ahmednuggur.

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 21.

PONY PLATE.

Little Benn	1
Leotard	2

Time—59 seconds.

THE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE.

Spec	1
Prince Charley	2
Kilmore	3

Time—7m. 42sec.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

King Arthur	1
Wayel	2
Glenmore	3

Time—4m. 6s.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Dutchman	1
Judge Advocate	2
Corsair	3

Time—3m. 11s.

Weather very bad. Much rain has fallen to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

A Royal Warrant has been issued regulating the promotion and retirement of officers of the late Indian Army, who now belong to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and the new line regiments.

STATEMENT BY THE "MORNING ADVERTISER."

The *Morning Advertiser* states that the Russian Government has abandoned the project of establishing a Russian diplomatic Agency at Cabul.

The transfer of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers to the Straits Settlements has been cancelled in consequence of the large amount of sickness among the troops in Cyprus.

The Maharajah of Johore who has been on a visit to Europe has returned to Singapore.

Consols yesterday closed at 95¼.

VIENNA, SEPT. 20.

An official Austrian despatch announces that the Province of Herzegovina has been completely pacified.

SICKNESS AT CYPRUS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

An official despatch has been received which states that a second outbreak of fever has taken place among the British troops in Cyprus, and that 400 of them have been invalided.

THE NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

The *Daily News* states that the Nihilist party in Russia is rapidly growing in strength, and that a plot has been discovered to release all prisoners in Odessa. The Cossacks have been reinforced, and the police in Saint Petersburg are patrolling the city.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 21.

The Russian Ambassador here has submitted to the Porte a new Treaty embodying those points not decided at San Stefano and Berlin, and including the question of indemnity.

The Russians have evacuted San Stefano.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 21.

The Bosnian insurgent forces are concentrated and strongly entrenched at Tuzla and Zwornik.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

OPENING OF THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The Viceroy opened the Fine Arts Exhibition to-day. The Assembly Rooms, where the Exhibition was held, were crowded. After an excellent address from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Viceroy gave a humorous and eloquent speech of 30 minutes' duration, after which he declared the Exhibition open. The pictures are pronounced to be above previous average.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 23rd arrived at Southampton to-day per P. & O. Steamer Bokhara.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	52,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Do. do. imports of Cotton	20,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	16,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	452,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	81,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	23,000	do.

SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5½
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India 60 days sight	1-7 11-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent.	83½

Total Coin in the Bank of France £86,300,000
" Notes in Circulation £91,400,000
Arrival.—Craigie h.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 22.

CANNANORE, 6-10 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer, max. 81; min. 72; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 2 inches 82 cents.

CANWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind west 7; thermometer 83; barometer 29·822. Fall of rain 4 inches 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 7 inches 31 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather variable; wind W. moderate; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 51 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	99 32	108 55	100 63
Sept. 20 Friday	0 42	.....	.....
" 21 Saturday	2 63	1 47	1 46
" 22 Sunday	.....	0 27	0 13
Total	102 37	110 32	108 42
Fall up to 21st Sept. 1877	59 40	.....	.....
" " 22nd " "	.....	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsee up to 6 a.m. of the 16th instant was 116 inches and 3 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 22, 12-20 P. M.

Mail steamer Kashgar from China arrived.

GALLE, SEPT. 22, 2-36 P. M.

Mail steamer Siam from Australia arrived.

At the trial of the Surat editors and others on Thursday the 19th inst., Mr. Branson resumed his reply on behalf of the prosecution and finished it about 2 o'clock. The assessors, in answer to the judge, said they were not prepared to give their verdict, and the court therefore adjourned till 3 o'clock, at which hour both the assessors said they discredited most of the evidence called for the prosecution, for reasons which they gave at some length; and they fully acquitted all the accused of the charges preferred against them. The learned judge adjourned the case until Saturday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, when he would give his judgment. Mr. Gill asked his Honor to give some expression of his opinion before he gave the judgment, but his Honor said he would rather not.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the "Royal Standard newspaper," which is to be published in Cyprus. On the board of directors we observe the name of "Dr. Walter Rodway, M.A." Rodway was one of the promoters of the *Royal Tourist*, which was published during the Prince of Wales' tour in India. It was from first to last an impudent swindle, and "Dr." Rodway was very glad to escape out of the country. We trust that nobody will be swindled by his last move, although unfortunately Cyprus has at present such a reputation for being a good field for English enterprise and capital that he may find himself able to ease a good many fools of their superfluous cash.

THAT serious disturbances may be expected to take place at Mandalay, should the report of the King of Burmah's death prove true, is the firm conviction in Rangoon. A false report of the king's death was circulated at the beginning of this month, when His Majesty had an attack of diarrhœa, and even then great precautions were taken in the Royal city. "The princes were placed in close confinement," says the *Rangoon Times*, "as also was the mother of the Mekkara Prince, the greatest intriguante in Mandalay. The city gates were closed, the bazaars stopped, and the place was in a regular panic." In order to dissipate the rumours of his death His Majesty gave a *poay*, at which he appeared in person, and despatched an express boat to Prome to contradict the news, telegraphing at the same time to his agent in Rangoon to contradict the report. Should His Majesty die, "the body is burned in the innermost recesses of the palace, four pairs of bellows being used to hasten combustion, and the thing is kept secret from the people till they see his successor in Court."

THE *Madras Mail*—We learn that information has been received by telegram from home that the long expected scheme of retirement with extra annuities for officers of the Royal Artillery, under the Indian Pension Rules, was published in London on the 13th instant. Details are not yet known in India, but as doubtless many of the officers recently promoted to the rank of Major-General by the removal of General officers of over seventy years of age under the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1877, will gladly, and many will be obliged, to take advantage of the enhanced pensions about to be offered, considerable promotion and very great changes may be expected to take place in the Cadres of the old Indian Artillery.

A TELEGRAM has reached Simla from the Home Government extending the permission to count all full pay service for pension, recently granted to the old Indian Royal Artillery and new Line regiments, to the Cadres of Indian Royal Engineers. This gives another fillip to promotion prospects in the Department of Public Works.

THE hope long deferred, says the Lahore paper, which has made sick the hearts of the Indian Public Works Department, is now about to be realised. Before the end of the financial year a large number of the Generals and other senior officers who are "holding on" for their off reckonings will accept the very advantageous terms offered them, and retire from the service. Amongst those who are likely to go, are said to be Generals Maclagan, Sir Alexander Taylor, Crommelin and Crofton, and probably some of the senior colonels who have only a few more years to serve before attaining their "Colonel's Pensions." Though, perhaps, the services of many of these officers will be a loss to the country, for whom they have done, during a long term of service, so much, it is quite time that they made room for the young blood in the Corps of Royal Engineers as well as in the Department of Public Works.

THE following is the award of prizes at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition:—The Viceroy's Prize—Colonel Fane; the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize—Dr. Willcocks; Sir Andrew Clarke's Prize—Colonel Sankey; the Commander-in-Chief's First Prize—Colonel Fane; ditto Second Prize—Private Dias, 21st Fusiliers; General Lumsden's Prize—Mrs. Gillespie; Surgeon-General Innes's Prize—Dr. Molloy; Society's First Prize—Major Tanner; ditto Second Prize—Colonel Rodney Brown; ditto Third Prize—Miss Merk; Sir Edward Bayley's Prize—Captain Pierson; General Strachey's Prize—Colonel Sankey.

MR. ALLEN, the proprietor of the *Pioneer* Press, having returned to Allahabad, in view of making up his accounts and finally arranging matters trasferring the concern to the purchasers, happened to call at the office on Sunday week and found the Baboo book-keeper there—an unusual circumstance. Though his suspicions were aroused, he had such perfect confidence in his counting-house staff that he was loth to take hurried steps in the matter. But on Monday the Baboo accountant failed to appear at office, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Allen, on looking over the accounts, finds there are discrepancies of items amounting from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 60,000. Mr. Allen on Tuesday applied to the authorities for a warrant against the accountant and others. Prior to this discovery Mr. Allen had not even the shadow of suspicion of those now suspected by the glaring discrepancies between office statements and the Bank deposit accounts. The Police are sanguine of laying their hands, in a very short time, on the absconding Baboo.

THE following Officers are nominated Members of the Committee proposed by the Government of India to investigate some of the more important questions regarding Irrigation, which the famine Commission have to consider:—Colonel J. Mullins, R. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr. E. F. Webster, Collector of Tanjore.

THE following letter is published in the *Pioneer* relating to the outbreak of cholera among the troops at Fyzabad:—"It would have been well if, when the few remarks in a leading paragraph in the *Pioneer* of the 16th instant were written, a little more light had been thrown on the epidemic of cholera amongst the men of the Royal Artillery and 25th Regiment at Fyzabad. No mention whatever is made of scarcity of tents and consequent overcrowding of men in them (16 to each); utter break down of the commissariat arrangements; unnecessary exposure of the men of head-quarters and left half-battalion, who had not had a case amongst them for 36 hours, by moving them late in the evening from barracks into camp; their losing their road in the middle of the night, as they had no guide to direct them to the spot selected for their encampment; their not being able to pitch and enter their tents till the small hours of the morning—all this with the rain pouring in torrents. It would seem that little connected with the moves of the regiment was left to the discretion of the local military and medical authorities, but everything conducted by telegraph from Lucknow. Possibly, when the epidemic is over, all these matters will be duly reported on, but meantime the course of events has proved that preparations were not made to grapple readily with the disease when it did break out."

THE East Indian Railway Volunteers is now the largest Volunteer organization in the country, numbering 561 members, grouped into 15 companies and 26 detachments, and it has 24 rifle ranges. For drill and instructive purposes the line, about 1,500 miles long, is divided into 12 districts, each in charge of a fully qualified sergeant instructor. The men are most willing, in the majority of cases indeed quite enthusiastic in their drill; and the issue of the Martini-Henry rifle has added much to their efficiency, the perfect accuracy of the small-bore weapon greatly raising the average of the shooting. The new uniform of the corps is to be rifle-green, which is expected to be ready for the cold weather, and the men will then have a more soldierly well set up appearance. The value of a thousand effective volunteers, of whom 12 per cent. are marksmen, as a unit in the armaments of India is, we are sure, fully appreciated by the military authorities.

THE *Englishman*—We are now in a position to give more detailed particulars of the character and strength of the agency that has been employed for making the assessment of the Imperial Licence Tax for the town of Calcutta. Six inspectors of the Licence Department were detached from their proper duties of looking after the municipal trades licences, the tax on carriages and horses, and the tax on the "professional refuse," as it is technically called. Of these licence inspectors, only one is a European, and the rest are all natives. Their respective salaries are as follows:—One Rs. 175, one Rs. 125, three Rs. 100 each, and one Rs. 60. Five overseers of the Conservancy Department were in like manner taken from their scavengering work of seeing the streets swept and the mehters do their duty, and transformed into "assessors." The pay of these five overseer scavengers may also be stated,—one Rs. 80 and four Rs. 60 each. Two other men on salaries of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30, from one or other of the Municipal Offices, were also told off for making the assessment. We believe some extra allowance was given to all these men. They received the designation of "Circle Officers," or "Assessors," and each of them had attached to his personal staff two enumerators, or assistant assessors, and one or more policemen. The assistant assessors were natives, and all got a uniform allowance of Rs. 25 each. This army of Imperial assessors, being organized and duly equipped with notices, printed forms, &c., was dispersed to number and classify the devoted denizens of the Ditch. There would seem to have been a spirit of competition among them as to who should shew the largest total; and this object could not have been more easily attained than by pitchforking the greatest number into the highest classes. In due course the assessment returns were prepared and submitted. These ticked off and initialled; for, from all accounts, the whole duty of some of the responsible municipal officers is to sign their names. Some of the returns as respects the classes under the Imperial Tax which correspond with classes under the Municipal Licence Tax were compared with the licences which were issued last year, and this was all the imperfect test applied to this portion of the assessment. As for the rest, and specially the highest classes, the head of the department was helpless, and the returns made by the assessing agency above described had only to be accepted. Thus it has been altogether a merry-go-round; the assistant assessors were taken on trust by the assessors; the assessors were taken on trust by the licence officer, or whoever was their chief; and that officer in turn was taken on trust by that incarnation which the native commissioners love to designate the "Executive."

A MANDALAY correspondent writes that Captain Doyle, the commander of one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers, was lately put in the stocks for having been found walking on the *bund* at Mandalay.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Indian Tribune* says, that an elephant belonging to the Cooch Behar State was lately bit by a mad dog, and the animal shortly afterwards showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia and has since died.

THE route to be taken by Commander Cameron in his journey through Asia Minor and Persia to India for the purpose of ascertaining the best line of country for a railway from the Mediterranean to India, without following the Euphrates Valley, is as follows:—He will begin his survey at Ayas, which is immediately opposite the Island of Cyprus. He will proceed thence via Merash, Urga, Diarbekir, Mardin, Mosul, Bagdad, Bussorah, thence through Southern Persia and Biluchistan to Kurrachee, probably visiting Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Jask, and Biela on the way.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Comerdine, a European, was on Saturday 1st declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender named Mahadoo Jeewa was on Saturday last committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft of a saree valued Rs. 4.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday on view of the body of Mitha Govind, who fell off the roof of his house on to a stone pavement, and expired from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Roberts and three other European seamen of the British ship Cambridge were on Saturday last sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper for refusing to proceed to sea in that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character named Ellaps Nurseo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a copper vessel and thirteen pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Ramia Hunmuntha. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and to be flogged 25 stripes.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of a native woman. It appears that whilst cooking her meals her clothes caught fire, and sustained extensive burns, from the effects of which she expired. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE following is a summary of cases prosecuted during the week ending 14th inst. by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Horses, 1 lame, 1 bullocks, 11 lame, 4 sore necks, 1 emaciated, 1 sores on body. Amount of fines, Rs. 51.

ON the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India have sanctioned for Mr. Stewart, tutor to the Raja of Kolhapore, a salary of Rs. 868 per mensem, inclusive of the usual contribution on account of pension and leave allowances, and a further sum of Rs. 125 per mensem as travelling allowance and tentage.

ON Wednesday a party of the 31st P. N. I. arrived at Jubbulpore on their return from Cyprus. A native officer was asked how he liked his trip. He replied, "Malta very good, Cyprus not so good, they say plenty fever Cyprus. Is not fever, it grapes; grapes plenty, cheap, men eat too much then make sick. No good Musselman," he continued, "in Cyprus, no caste Musselman. Mahomedan and English Sahib eat same khana out same dish."

PARSEE HOLIDAYS.—A few days ago a representation, signed by Parsee suitors, barristers, pleaders, officers, jurors, and some of the other members of that community, was forwarded to the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court, praying that certain holidays in connection with their new year (which falls about the middle of September) which were granted by Government to their Parsee servants, might be allowed to them also. They represented that when the list of Parsee holidays was prepared, there were only a few Parsees in the different offices of the court, and none in the legal profession; now, however, there are so many in all the departments of the Court, that such important holidays as fall about the Zoroastrian new year cannot be granted without seriously interfering with current business. The holidays relate not only to the new year but to the anniversary of the birth of the prophet Zoroaster, and fall when a the fourth criminal sessions are held; consequently it is very inconvenient for Parsee jurors to serve on the jury, and for Parsee members of the profession to attend the court. The holidays asked for are three in number, one of which was last Friday; the other two fall on next Wednesday and Thursday. The judges have replied, that as the memorial was received close upon the holidays, the several division courts could not be closed at such short notice without inconvenience to the suitors and all the part es concerned, but that it will be considered. As the Hindoos and Mahomedans have obtained certain additional holidays, it is believed the Parsees will have their application conceded next year.

THE Jubbulpore section of the E. I. Railway has been singularly unfortunate this week. On Wednesday the axle of a goods train broke near the 200th mile; before the train could be stopped (indifferent brake power again demonstrated) a good deal of damage was done to the road bed and several waggons thrown off the line, detaining the Mail from Jubbulpore and Bombay five or six hours. On Thursday the Up-road Mail was detained by four waggons getting off the road at the 199th mile; whether this part of the road had been damaged by the previous accident, we have not been able to ascertain. This last accident detained the Overland Mail for Calcutta, and the up passenger for the Punjab, some two hours.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

IN common, as we believe with everyone else, we have become accustomed to regard the police force of Russia as the most corrupt constabulary body entertained by any nation in the world. Recent events have forced upon us the conviction that this is impossible. The Surat case has at length been drawn to an issue, and the fact that at the verdict of the assessors goes, acquits the six unfortunate victims of police persecution, and exhibits on the part of those who concocted the charges brought against them, one of the most deplorable pictures of chartered infamy that has been given to the world by any country for many years past. That this was a charge got up by the police for the express purpose, and who has read the evidence produced can for a moment doubt. That the strenuous efforts made to secure a conviction against the accused have been upheld by the Bombay Government is equally beyond doubt; yet, notwithstanding this influence so scandalously directed, the meshe, bit by bit, have been dragged from the faces of the accusers, and no comment was ever more amply justified than that of Mr. Gill, the counsel, on some of the accused, when he said—which will long be remembered—that "this prosecution would be a lasting disgrace to all those concerned in it as long as the name of Surat stands upon the map."—*Indian Spectator.*

BILLIARDS.—On Thursday night Messrs John Roberts, Junior (the Champion), and Fred. Shorter gave an exhibition of their skill at the Western India Club in the presence of His Excellency the Governor Sir Richard Temple, and about 120 other gentlemen. The match was played on a magnificent table manufactured by Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Bombay, which played very truly, and was much admired. The game was 1000 points up, Mr. Shorter receiving 250, start. Play commenced at 9-15 and finished at 11-50, including an interval of 15 minutes. Mr. Shorter commenced with the usual miss in baulk, and the play was very even up to the interval, when the game was called Mr. Shorter 612 Mr. Roberts 421. After the interval the play was exceedingly fine. When the score stood Mr. Roberts 540 Mr. Shorter 679 the former made a magnificent all round break of 81, followed shortly after by the break of the evening, viz. 183; in this break there were no less than 54 spot strokes made consecutively; on the finish of this beautiful break there was great applause. Mr. Shorter now got the balls into position, and making good use of them, scored the grand total of 166 before breaking down; in this break there were 29 and 22 spots, the scores were now 843 all, Mr. Roberts followed with 44 and Mr. Shorter with 49, when the former made another splendid break of 96; Mr. Shorter made 9 and then Mr. Roberts finished the games the score being Mr. Roberts 1,000 and Mr. Shorter 894. On the conclusion of the match, Mr. Roberts gave an exhibition of fancy hand strokes that delighted the audience. These skilful players give a series of exhibitions during the next few days; at the New Hall, East Street. They also intend giving an afternoon exhibition for ladies. The programme will be 500 up at billiards, Mr. Shorter receiving 215 points start, and a display of fancy strokes with the hand and cue by Mr. Roberts.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the recent religious controversy which has been carried on in our columns:—"You will have seen how one of our earnest, too fluent, but considerably inexperienced Cathedral Chaplains having rushed into the daily papers to clear up an unappreciated passage in one of his sermons, has furnished the town with a polemical topic of much more general and warmer interest than one of yours between the medical trade-union and Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar. This controversy of ours has elicited two or three very good letters, as, indeed, should be the case, seeing its range has extended from the vital question of 'With whom shall we dine' to the place of Augustine of Hippo as a theologian and hierarch. The correspondence has been necessarily of very unequal merit, and one negative advantage has been that it reveals how large a number of so-called educated persons there are who read very little, and that amongst these the clergy furnish a considerable proportion. Scarcely any of the writers has either dared or thought it worth while to point out how much the occasion for such controversies rests on the prevalence of *bibliolatry*, the superstition that makes a fetish of the *litera scripta*. Surely Bishop Mylne, when he returns, will be able to show that it is high time Christianity were delivered from the crippling bondage; but again there are some who will be ready to query whether his Lordship would not seek to encompass the Church, if not the Gospel, with other bonds forged in more modern factories?"

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 14th September 1878 was 1,44,594 maunds, and in money Rs. 84,815. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 14th Sept. 1878.	Week ending 15th Sept. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 8,813	Mds 1,278	Mds 7,535	...
Amount	Rs. 8,976	Rs. 1,035	Rs. 8,941	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,59,733	Mds 3,57,583	...	Mds 1,97,850
Amount	Rs. 88,060	Rs. 2,10,863	...	Rs. 1,22,803
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 25,787	Mds 47,823	...	Mds 18,036
Amount	Rs. 16,434	Rs. 28,801	...	Rs. 12,367
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 19,818	Mds 13,081	Mds 6,737	...
Amount	Rs. 10,444	Rs. 6,713	Rs. 3,731	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,382	Mds 1,259	Mds 123	...
Amount	Rs. 5,090	Rs. 4,660	Rs. 430	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 11,775	Mds 7,872	Mds 3,903	...
Amount	Rs. 17,389	Rs. 13,718	Rs. 3,671	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,67,509	Mds 1,14,605	Mds 52,904	...
Amount	Rs. 1,09,186	Rs. 79,809	Rs. 33,577	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,98,997	Mds 3,43,501	...	Mds 1,44,594
Amount	Rs. 2,56,484	Rs. 2,41,285	...	Rs. 84,815

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th September 1878 was 53,790 maunds, and in money Rs. 21,380-0-0. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 14th Sept. 1878.	Week ending 15th Sept. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 458	Mds 806	...	Mds. 348
Amount	Rs. 139	Rs. 253	...	Rs. 114
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 74,149	Mds 27,575	Mds 48,574	...
Amount	Rs. 22,782	Rs. 6,689	Rs. 16,093	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 630	Mds. 286	Mds 344	...
Amount	Rs. 426	Rs. 127	Rs. 299	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 1,185	...	Mds 1,185	...
Amount	Rs. 1,660	...	Rs. 1,660	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,735	Mds 4,292	Mds 343	...
Amount	Rs. 8,177	Rs. 4,222	Rs. 300	Rs. 45
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 6,773	Mds 1,061	Mds 5,712	...
Amount	Rs. 3,624	Rs. 300	Rs. 1,39	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,160	Mds 3,217	...	Mds. 57
Amount	Rs. 682	Rs. 717	...	Rs. 37
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,183	Mds 2,684	Mds. 2,499	...
Amount	Rs. 3,053	Rs. 1,129	Rs. 1,924	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 48,076	Mds 50,538	...	Mds 2,462
Amount	Rs. 13,332	Rs. 13,451	...	Rs. 119
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,44,249	Mds 93,459	Mds. 53,790	...
Amount	Rs. 48,273	Rs. 26,893	Rs. 21,380	...

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT.

THE hired Transport ship Kilkerran, towing the s.s. Trimaria from Aden, on the 20th inst., arrived in harbour, brought 118 men and 57 horses, in charge of Major E. G. Jenkin and Lieut. Tinley, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

THE "big meeting," as the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting is generally "styled" in Poona, commences to-morrow, and a large number of Volunteers and soldiers and some "all comers" are likely to compete. A number of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and a few of your local corps have already arrived and are encamped near the Wanowrie ranges, and more are expected to-night and to-morrow.

This morning some Volunteers fired in the "Volunteers' match," for which eleven prizes and a medal have been offered by the Southern India Rifle Association. The distances are 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and any competitor may fire as three times on paying Rs. 6, or treble the subscription for a single entry. Those who fired this morning and have paid the treble subscription may fire for the second time to-morrow, and for the third time on Saturday. The weather this morning was not so favourable as it might have been. There was a strong breeze from the right—so strong as to necessitate the use of nearly half the wind gauge on the Martini-Henri rifle, and the marksmen were puzzled a good deal by alternate bursts of rain and sunshine. The scores made were:—

	500	Total.	600	Total.
Seymour, G. I. P. R. V.	3345554	29	5243545	28
Phillips, G. Coy. B. V. R.	5325434	25	5552445	30
Whitehead, B. Coy. B. V. R.	3515353	25	4353452	25
Carreras, G. I. P. R. V.	4424543	26	5353523	26
Pimmer, G. Coy. B. V. R.	5434444	28	2322353	20
Smith, G. Coy. B. V. R.	3235543	24	3343441	21
Nicholson, A. Coy. B. V. R.	4302553	22	5324242	22
Lester, G. I. P. R. Vols.	4023235	18	4352425	25
Jackson, G. I. P. R. V.	4332554	26	3332534	17
Murray, G. Coy. B. V. R.	3344500	19	0 retired	
McDonnell, G. Coy. B. V. R.	2233200	12	retired	

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

Read letter dated 16th September, from the Acting Traffic Manager, forwarding an application from Poonjee Khimjee and Jetha Ruttonsee, firewood merchants, for a lease for 10 years of 194-4-9 square yards land on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, at one rupee and-a-half per square yard per annum. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter dated 11th instant, from the Cooper Landing Company, requesting the permission of the Trustees to lay down a 2 inch pipe at Carnac Bander for the supply of water to their steam barges. Read report dated 13th instant, from the Resident Engineer, stating that there is now a 2-inch pipe and meter at Carnac Bunder which was before used for the supply of water to country craft, that it is no longer required, and may be rented to the Cooper Landing Company at Rs. 5 per mensem. Resolution: the proposal of the Resident Engineer is sanctioned, on the understanding that the usual Bunder Fees will be paid. Read memorandum dated 13th instant, from the Acting Traffic Manager, forwarding a petition from the merchants trading in rose-water, praying that a reduction may be made in the wharfage fees, which they state are at present too high for an article of so small a value. Read minutes by the members of the Bunders Committee. Resolution: the sanction of Government should be asked to the reduction of the fees to one anna and a half per case, and half an anna for each carboy. The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution dated 9th September, sanctioning the following leases of land on the Elphinstone Land Estate:—

To Jairaz Peerbhoy	375-5/9 sq. yards.
" Mahomedbhoy Carrimbhoy	375-5/9 " "
" Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin	375-5/9 " "
" Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed	419-1/9 " "

Pilotage statement for the weeking ending 17th instant:

19	vessels piloted into harbour.	
16	"	out of
5	"	transported.

A QUIVER FULL OF THEM.—A gentleman of our acquaintance was once presented by the wife of his bosom with three children at one birth. Our friend was out boating, when a servant ran up to the bank of the river and shouted out that "missus got baby, sar!" This being a common occurrence in his family, our friend continued his boating. Presently the servant came up again, running in hot haste, and announced that "missus got two baby." Mr.——was somewhat disturbed at the intelligence, but mumbled something about "too many of them," but did not return to shore. Ten minutes elapsed and the same servant was on the river bank again, breathless, and with an excited voice he yelled out that "missus got *three* baby!" Our friend says he nearly caught a crab, and vowing "it was time to put a stop to the game," he pulled for the shore.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE Lucknow paper says, "Some strange facts, connected with the extensive robbery which was committed the other night in Daroga Meer Wajid Ali's house in Golagunge, have just transpired. The property stolen, amounting to young daroga's list of the articles, amounted to over Rs 12,000. These consisted chiefly of Cashmere shawls, kinkobs, silks, and jewelry; of cash, there was very little. Next to the room from which the booze were taken out, slept some half a dozen women; next to that again slept the young daroga with some half a dozen men; yet not a soul awoke until the usual hour in the morning, when only their eyes were opened to see the property gone, even to the silent of cooking utensils and *pandan*. The police were called in, and the conclusion no one to it that there was no robbery at all, that the property removed from the house never went out of the precincts of the *mehals*, and that its removal was a preconcerted arrangement between certain members of the family. The young daroga is silent on the subject, and thus the matter stands at present. This is a sort of 'robbery' that sometimes comes under the notice of the police."

ORICKET.

THE following match will be played at Poona on Monday and Tuesday, 23rd and 24th inst:—

BOMBAY	vs.	MOFUSSIL.
C. S. Lyon,		J. Pottinger.
C. L. Young.		W. Holland.
T. H. Moore.		B. Pottinger.
W. Lang.		Col. Fellows.
C. A. W. Cameron.		E. O. Hamilton.
F. L. Steel.		J. Francis.
L. R. Carnac.		W. Gore.
L. C. Balfour.		G. Challenor.
W. Cooke-Collis.		F. L. Cunliffe.
M. E. Rayner.		J. Pogson.
O. C. W. Harrison.		R. Stanley.

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 19.

THE tents, flags, uniforms and shifting groups of the different firing squads dotted over the fresh green turf of the high ground at Bangalore looked very gay and pretty this opening morning of the Southern India Rifle Meeting. The climate proved deliciously cool and invigorating after the steamy atmosphere of Madras, and was so like a fresh September English morning with the roses so bright, air so fresh, and trees so green, that it was difficult to realise being in India at all:—the breeze though, however, pleasant to spectators, was from a sportsman's point of view objectionable, as being inimical to good scoring. There was a large muster engaged at the different ranges, with on-lookers in plenty, the dignity of Bombay being well sustained in the genial countenance and martial form of Mess Cutler and Co.'s representative on a tall Roman-nosed cavalry charger. Some thirty tents facing the ranges and with their backs to the road have been erected for the military competitors, visitors and others attending the meeting, whilst Council, Honorary Secretary, and Ammunition tents complete the line up to the Flag Staff, signal gun and guard. Every care has apparently been taken to make the meeting a success, the arrangements forming, also, at the same time, a very picturesque and gay scene.

The following is the programme for the first two days:—

THURSDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

The Programme for the day will include the following competitions, but may be subject to alteration.

I. Empress plate, 200 yards, 9 to 12 ranges, 7 to 11 a.m.

V. Prince of Wales' plate, 500 yards, 5 and 7 ranges, 7 to 11 a.m.

V. Prince of Wales' plate, 100 yards, 3 and 4 ranges, all day.

X. Alexandra Stakes, 900 yards, 1 and 2 ranges, 7 to 11 a.m.

XII. Mysore Stakes, 500 yards, 5 and 7 ranges,

and Cassiram Nurrotumdas, who incolpate the first three accused. The first reason for discrediting the evidence of Adamjee Allybhoy is that he attempted to impose upon the court, with regard to his social position; 2nd, he is contradicted as to dates fixed by him before the magistrate and before this court; and 3rd, the discrepancy as to the incolpation of Nos. 2 and 3 before this court, and No. 2 only before the magistrate. The reasons for discrediting the evidence of Allybhoy Jewabhoy are a strong suspicion that he learnt his lesson by heart, as was shewn by his being able to repeat word for word, in regular order, what Goolabdas was alleged to have told him before the Police Superintendent, the magistrate, and this court; 2nd, the improbability of his statement that a man of Goolabdas's position took him by the hand as one would take a friend or an equal; and 3rd, that his demeanour was not satisfactory. The reasons for discrediting the evidence of Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum are that numbered boots were not in use by policemen till the 30th April last, whereas he said he saw a man with numbered boots on the 4th April; 2nd, discrepancies between his evidence and that of Goolam Ally Jaffer; and 3rd, discrepancies between him and Goolam Ally Jaffer as to the date on which the latter overheard the conversation at his shop. The reasons for discrediting the evidence of Muncharam Jaitha are first, his bad character, he having been whipped at the Castle.

The Judge—Do you make no allowance for the sentence having been reversed on appeal? (Laughter.)

Mr. Maneedharsperad—There are also contradictions of Muncharam Jaitha's statements by Kallabhoy and Sett Dwarkadas as to the date on which he saw Nos. 2 and 3 speaking at the Castle; 3rdly, his memory failed him as to whether the speech was made before or after the riot; 4thly, want of satisfactory identification of Nos. 2 and 3; and 5thly, that he was contradicted by Motilal as to the date on which he reported to that officer the circumstance of being tampered with by Motiram Jumnadas. The reasons for discrediting Cassiram Nurrotum are, 1st, that the course alleged by him to have been adopted by the first three accused was opposed in principle to that alleged by the Borah witnesses and by Muncharam Jaitha to have been taken—the one for resorting to underhand means, and the other for openly preaching sedition. The prosecution have failed to produce the boy who was alleged to have called Cassiram to Goolabdas's house; and they have also failed to prove the existence of a boy living in Goolabdas's house, or related to him, who had a knowledge of algebra. There was a total impossibility of Cassiram's having seen Goolabdas at his house after the nineteen rioters had been convicted, and sentenced on the 27th May last, because Goolabdas was arrested on the 11th May. His remarks at the meeting held at the house of the Nagpur Sett shewed that there had been no previous consultation with him such as he alleged to have been held on the 1st April. Cassiram was an accomplice and required an independent corroboration as to the boy who was sent to call him to Goolabdas's house and the private interviews he had with the accused. There were, moreover, contradictions, in his evidence as given before Mr. Olivant and in this court. He said before Mr. Olivant that he sent the boy away, while he said in this court that he accompanied the boy to Goolabdas's house. The additional evidence against No. 2 was the article published in the *Deshi Mittra* of the 11th April last, which was alleged to be inflammatory and seditious. In my opinion it is not so, and it is merely an account of the strike and of the riot which occurred. The additional evidence against No. 3 are the articles in the *Gujerat Mittra* of the 3rd and 24th March last, both admitted by No. 3 to be his own, and alleged to be inflammatory and seditious. In my opinion, they are not so. The other additional evidence against No. 3 is in regard to the calling of the public meeting at Barjorjee Fraser's; but it has not been shewn that he took any active part in it. If he called it, he did so as secretary to the Prajn Somaj to which a requisition was addressed by the inhabitants with that object, and, moreover, that meeting was not an unconstitutional one. The reasons for discrediting Narrotum Dhurumdas are that he was contradicted by Motilal; that his character was questionable; that he was contradicted by Sowdas as to the time when he was spoken to by accused Nos. 4 and 5, and also as to the date. The reasons for discrediting Abdool Ramid are that his social position was wrenched; that his statements were contradicted by Sett Dwarkadas; and that the alleged waving of the hand by No. 5 and the shaking of the head by No. 4 could be no offence in this case, as it occurred after the riot; and that the evidence of Syed Edroos was destroyed by that of Sett Dwarkadas. The reasons for crediting the evidence for the defence are that an alibi for Kikabhoy has been sufficiently established by the three Bombay witnesses, all of them respectable men; that the unfinished state of Goolabdas's new house was sufficiently proved by the workmen to be such that there was no room for a meeting to be held there, that Goolabdas's occupation on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April, other than that alleged by the prosecution, had been satisfactorily proved. All the accused are not guilty.

Mr. Goolabdas Lalldas, assessor, agreed in opinion with his brother assessor, remarking that the criminal acts alleged against the accused had not been proved by the prosecution; that he discredited the evidence of most of the witnesses for the prosecution; and that the six accused were not guilty.

The Judge—I adjourn the case till Saturday at 4 o'clock. If I am not ready then with my judgment, I will adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Gill—Would your Honor give any expression of your opinion before you give the judgment on Saturday.

The Judge—I would rather not.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday, the 21st inst.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

On Thursday last there was an interesting gathering at the institution at Mazagon known as the Stranger.' Friend Society's Home on the occasion of the presentation of an address to the Honorary Secretary (Colonel Herbert Disbrowe) on the eve of his departure to Poona to take up another appointment. All the inmates, fifty-three in number, were present, and one of them read the following address:—

To Colonel Herbert Disbrowe, Honorary Secretary.

SIR,—It is with regret that we learn that you contemplate resigning the honorary secretaryship of this institution through a call of duty, after having rendered your excellent services for a period of six years; and we venture therefore, to lay before you a short address as a token of our gratitude and esteem for one so deserving as you have been, and we ask you to accept the humble acknowledgment from the hands of the recipients of that kindness which time itself can hardly efface. In our journey through life with its ever-varying landscape, at times brightened by the sunshine of hope, at others overshadowed by the dark clouds of despair, there are some scenes which will remain imprinted on our memories and retain their freshness long after others have vanished and been forgotten, and foremost of all will your name, be remembered gratefully by us. Your disinterested kindness and scrutiny to the comforts and well-doing of each of us individually (testified on your weekly visits to the Home), will long have a cherished memory in our recollection. We feel sanguine that the prosperity of this Home was never placed in better hands. Though we cannot at this moment fail to appreciate and remember with feelings of gratitude the unremitting exertions and kindness evinced by your able friends and predecessor, nevertheless we know a ship without a helm is a useless piece of mechanism, so would this institution have been without a hardworking, kind, forbearing, and energetic secretary at its head, and those qualities have been yours. A word now for our institution. Bombay, more than any other city in India, is from its peculiar position frequently visited by Europeans in search of employment. Want drives the destitute far and wide in this country, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad help largely to augment the number of the European poor of Bombay, and it is especially gratifying to note that Bombay, has need to be proud of her asylum for the distressed European, which neither of the sister Presidencies possesses. The grand object of this excellent institution is to relieve the poor Europeans by means of affording them a temporary home, thus retrieving the past and recovering themselves. What could be more distressing than to see a poor European (perchance one who could attribute his troubles to other than causes of his own imprudence) wandering about the streets without a shelter or the common necessaries of life, and ultimately having recourse to the Workhouse? To prevent this our excellent Home bids us a welcome. This Home has now existed over fifteen years, and has year after year relieved multitudes of Europeans of every class, creed, and nationality who, had it not been for this Home, in many cases would have been irretrivably ruined. Were the records of the institution examined, it would be surprisingly gratifying to observe the many successful men who have left its walls for lucrative appointments of trust and respectability. This fact is a convincing proof of the benefits conferred by the existence of such an institution, which it is sad to think is drooping for want of pecuniary help. This is one of the time and occasion to look into the dark features of the case. The gratitude of the entire inmates (whether they be paying-boarders or otherwise dependent upon the Home) is equally due, and is now respectfully tendered to the Government, the monthly subscribers, the many kind donors and subscribers, the Press, who have oft times warmly advocated the claims of the institution, the committee, yourself as Secretary, and last, but not least, our kind Superintendent (Mr. M. McCarthy), who has no doubt cheerfully assisted in the management of the Home for the past thirteen years. We wish you, Sir, farewell, and sincerely trust that you will continue to enjoy your usual good health, and may you be spared to pass many years of happiness and quietude in the bosom of your family. With our best wishes for your prosperity and advancement in the honourable service to which you belong,—We beg, &c.

Here follow 53 signatures.

At the conclusion of the address three hearty cheers were given for Colonel Disbrowe, followed by three for Mr. McCarthy.

THE PRESS ON THE DEWEY CASE.

(Indian Spectator.)

We venture to assert, and that without the slightest fear of contradiction, that India can boast—and there are those by whom the boast might be considered a pleasing one—that she possesses amongst her native population the most adroit and unmitigated liars that the sun ever shone upon. The case of the prosecution by Mr. Dewey of the impudent liar Luckumsey Ponsey, who accused that gentleman of having as a railway official accepted bribes during the late famine, came to a conclusion on Thursday last in the High Court, Bombay, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. Our readers will not regret to hear that in the recoil of his rascality the prisoner has met the fate of Haymar, and, metaphorically speaking, has been hanged upon the gallows intended for his victim. The mild sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment was passed upon him, with the option of another year, or a fine of Rs. 500. It became evident from His Lordship's summing up of the case that his view of it was clear and decisive; and that it was equally clear to the jury, was shown by subsequent proceedings of a rather unusual character.

(Madras Times.)

The Governor of Bombay may not find it harmful to kick against the pricks when he merely outrages the public in sections, but when he finds everybody out of doors and all the judges on the bench assembled to protest against his *ex cathedra* but eminently un-judicial utterances, His Excellency will see that the way of transgression is hard. The Judge of the High Court of Bombay was not content with concurring with the jury. He believed Mr. Dewey, upon whose good name Sir Richard has done his little best to affix a stigma, was a very ill-used man, and showed his sense of this by adopting a very unusual course. He determined to award to the prosecutor all the compensation in his power, and ordered one thousand rupees to be paid him from the High Court Fine Fund. A more emphatic expression of feeling cannot be imagined. The proceeding is one which will give great satisfaction to the people of Bombay, and will tend to place the High Court of the Western Presidency in that high position in general estimation which Indian High Courts have often held, when, as in the Dewey case, they have shown that there is appeal from the unrighteous judgments of the executive. Responsibility in the Railway frauds carries with it an expenditure of nearly ten lakhs of rupees as compensation: *hinc illæ lachrymæ* on the part of Sir Richard Temple.

Will the desire of judge and jury be compiled with and the Bedford-cum-Dewey minute be withdrawn? We are not sanguine that Sir Richard Temple will stultify himself because of remarks which, we suppose, will reach him only informally through the newspapers. Judge and jury can scarcely address the Bombay Governor directly upon the matter. As the subject is one in which the public feel strongly, and as it is monstrous and not to be endured that Sir Richard Temple should constitute himself a Court to review judgments and call men guilty whom their peers and Her Majesty's judges have pronounced innocent, we hope some action to give force and direction to the High Court episode will be taken.

(Madras Mail.)

If there is one person more than another, who, with regard to famine matters, lives in a glass house, and should not throw stones, that person is Sir Richard Temple. If there is one official more than another, who made the worse appear the better, who showed himself gullible, conceited, and obstinate, in the crisis, that official is Sir Richard Temple. Yet it is this man who has gone out of his way to write a minute condemnatory, in the most sweeping fashion, of his countrymen who are employes in the G. I. P. Railway. It is he who has dared to cast sinister reflections on the judgment of the tribunals of his Presidency. It is he who has declined to be bound by the maxim that bids English-men regard men as innocent, until they are proved guilty; and it is he who has thought it expedient to pass a judgment on the whole executive of the railway, which carries its own condemnation in every one of its many lines. The brace of dummies who are his Councillors, by assenting to his preposterously unjust assumptions, showed that, like its sister-services, the Bombay Civil Service has the misfortune of having among its Nestors men who are better fitted to turn a mangle than to assist in shaping the destinies of this country. Wound round from head to heel with red tape, and saturated with a sense of their own importance, these meek echoes of the Brummagem Napoleon probably considered that to controvert their chief's arguments would be to run a risk of being pronounced "ill-loyal." They should therefore, take their share of the odium that has been most justly attached by the High Court to the minute which they adopted in its integrity.

One may be morally certain of a prisoner's guilt, but if the prisoner is tried and honourably acquitted one may not publish to the world one's moral certainty. Sir Richard Temple cannot be prosecuted for the defamation of character contained in his minute, but if an article had appeared in a Bombay paper, with allusions to the recent proceedings against Messrs. Bedford and Dewey, similar to those in the minute, the paper would have rendered itself liable to both a civil and a criminal action for libel. To say the least, it was not decent that the chief of the Bombay executive should ostentatiously express his disapproval of the findings of two tribunals officered by his subordinates. If he was convinced that there had been a failure of justice, it was open to Sir Richard Temple to invite the opinion of the law officers of the Crown for his own satisfaction, but nothing can warrant his deliberate interference with the action and repute of the local judicature. He has followed Lord Lytton's precedent in the Fuller case, and like Lord Lytton, he is likely to come off second best in his encounter with the lawyers.

What can be more scandalous than a minute in which an Englishman in high authority accuses his countrymen of scandalous behaviour on no better foundation than bazaar gossip, or ignorant official prejudice? A Governor should be neutral when the honesty of a large body of public servants is suspected. He should regard as guilty those only of the class who have been adjudged guilty by the tribunals constituted for the trial of questions of this nature; and he should give the benefit of the doubt to all such as have not been found guilty. Sir Richard Temple, however, has preferred to usurp the functions of the tribunals, and to condemn his countrymen unheard, and then to express a Pecksniffian regret about the scandal they do to the English name. If Sir Richard Temple is indeed jealous of the honor of the English name, he would have kept his suspicions to himself, until the guilt of the objects of his prejudice had been established.

Mr. Dewey, smarting under the provocation of his trial and dismissal, has prosecuted one of the witnesses against him, and secured a conviction for perjury. The jury took advantage of the opportunity to express an opinion that Sir Richard Temple's minute is so bad that it ought to be withdrawn; and the Judge in reply stated that he had intended to make a similar remark. His Lordship proceeded to say that he was anxious to compensate the prosecutor to the best of his ability for the wrong that had been done him, and he accordingly ordered the payment to him of Rs. 1,000 out of the Court's fine fund. On the one hand we see a Governor going gratuitously out of his way to impute a crime to a man who has been tried for that crime and acquitted, on the other we find a jury and the bench of a High Court going out of their way to condemn the Governor's conduct, and to show exceptional sympathy for the person whose innocence he has impugned. The Bombay public should emphasize the High Court's action by regarding the Rs. 1,000 awarded to Mr. Dewey as the nucleus of a fund for compensating him for the persecution to which he has been subjected. Sir Richard Temple has tried to drag in public opinion in support of the view he has expressed of the corruption of the European employes on the line. Not only unanimously in the Press, but also in a more practical manner, should public opinion repudiate complicity with his ungenerous and unworthy sentiments.

Some six weeks ago a Wesleyan conference sat at Bradford, and was exercised amongst other matters with the unexampled liberality of the converted natives of the Friendly Islands who have, it seems, subscribed £100 towards the "Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund," a fund formed in aid of a scheme for the election of fifty new Methodist Chapels in London. That looks well. We think it would be a very good thing, indeed, if a lot more people subscribed towards Christianizing English people, instead of expending all their spare cash and energy in *partibus infidelium*. And to effect realization of the £100, we hope the poor Friendly Islanders had not to go without sugar in their tea for a month, as sometimes happens at home, under similar exigencies.—*Indian Daily News.*

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Extract from the *Times of India* for 20th July, 1874.

We have made an inspection of the latest invention or artificial Ice-making, which is patented under the designation of "Edmond Carre's Ice-making Machines." Messers. Rose & Co., of Meadow Str et, Bombay, being the appointed Agents. The mode of the operation is by means of a pneumatic machine, Sulphuric Acid is used to surcharge the latent caloric in the water contained in the attached decanter or vase, the result being the formation of Ice,—by the use of the vase, Block Ice is obtained. The whole process is exceedingly simple, and the results most satisfactory. In private houses and at messes up-country this unique and complete machine will prove a boon, and hardly less indispensable than the sun itself.

Extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of 15th April, 1875.

MESSRS. ROSE & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT—Together with a number of other curiosities, we had the pleasure the other day of seeing one of Edmond Carre's ice-making machines at work in Messrs. Rose & Co's establishment. Chemically speaking, the process of exhausting the air from water, and the absorption of the moisture arising from rapid evaporation by means of sulphuric acid is simple enough; but still it is pretty, when the thermometer shows 86 in the shade, to see in a few minutes a jarful of water "wisibly before one's werry eyes" into a solid gelid mass. Mr. Carre's pneumatic machine should prove invaluable to up-country residents. It is simple enough in its construction, so that even a native servant may work it without committing some fatal mistake.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expence incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.

The Machine occupying four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation	Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation	„ 250 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

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Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap.....Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .....Rs. 160 0
RAILWAY ICE BOX specially constructed for Railway Travelling .....Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

ICE PITCHERS .....Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, with handsomely cut glass dishes Rs. 200.

S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & CO., SOLE APPOINTED BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BRITANNIA LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
NOW INTRODUCED INTO INDIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The following Fittings and Tools accompany each Machine, and are all included in the first cost:—Hemmer, Quilting Gauge, Tucking Gauge, 4 Bobbins, one dozen assorted Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Can, Turn-screw, Patent Break, Book of Instructions, and a Needle Setter.

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The Latest and Best Machines in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

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Designed to meet the demand for a plain serviceable Machine at a low Price	75
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The Britannia Square Stand Pattern and Lion Pattern Machines can be had with the steel work electro silver plated for Rs. 20 extra.

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Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
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Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
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The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality	9 8
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Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims	9 0
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Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

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Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)	6 8
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Do. Drab do. do.	6 8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

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